ASSIGNMENT 6

Textbook Assignment: "Community Relations and Special Events" and "Speeches," pages 5-18 through 6-21.

- 6-1. When you review your special event objectives and personnel requirements, what is the most important factor?
 - 1. Attention to detail
 - 2. Impact of the event
 - 3. Military protocol
 - 4. Objectivity
- 6-2. When a major event is held ashore, how many command directives would probably be necessary to cover all the details, including public affairs, security and logistics?
 - 1. One
 - 2. Two
 - 3. Three
 - 4. Four
- 6-3. A special event evaluation report is NOT required when which of the following conditions exist?
 - 1. The special event involves 500 people or less
 - 2. The report is obviously unnecessary
 - The report cannot be completed because of time and budgetary contraints
 - 4. The special events section of the base-community council does not require it
- 6-4. In planning for a major event, the PAO will have to make all except which of the Following decisions?
 - 1. Where the event will occur
 - 2. What the program will be
 - 3. The order of events
 - 4. The guest list

- 6-5. To make sure all necessary arrangements for a mjor special event are in place, you should take which of the flollowing actions?
 - Draft a comand directive that names a coordinator and assigns tasks to appropriate subordinate commands or staff members
 - 2. Request the commander to appoint suitable assistants for the event and make it a matter of record in the special events file
 - 3. Request that public affairs personnel from nearby commands be ordered TAD to your command
 - 4. Request that the commander make the major arrangements himself while you attend to the needs of the media and internal community
- 6-6. A special event is scheduled at your command in two weeks. What is the best way to tell media members they are welcome to cover the event?
 - 1. Prepare and distribute an advance news release
 - 2. Prepare and distribute a news advisory
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Arrange an advance media availability
- 6-7. In planning a special event, you should coordinate the electronic media power requirements with which of the following officers?
 - 1. Public works
 - 2. Operations
 - 3. Safety
 - 4. Security

- 6-8. The decision of whether to formulate a media pool during a special event depends upon which of the following factors?
 - The types of media covering the event
 - 2. The experience level of the reporters or photographers
 - 3. The length of the event
 - 4. The nature of the ceremony
- 6-9. Media members covering a special event will most likely require which of the following services?
 - 1. Access to food and beverages
 - 2. Use of command audiovisual equipment
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. Access to telephones
- 6-10. To prevent security violations, you should issue parking authorizations to media representatives as they file through the main gate.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-11. A group of guests is visiting your 6-15.
 naval station. You should keep the
 group organized with regard to
 billeting and transportation
 arrangements by what means?
 - Using separate colors for identification on name tags, signs and baggage
 - Assigning a trained guide to each guest
 - 3. Giving each guest a list of all members in the group
 - 4. Dividing the group into subgroups according to age, then assign alphanumeric identification tags to each member

- 6-12. Guests should wear identification tags on their right lapels for which of the following reasons?
 - 1. It is a long-standing Navy tradition
 - 2. It allows the tags to be read easily when guests shake hands
 - 3. It is required by CHINFO
 - 4. It is required by PA Regs
- 6-13. What is the main purpose of a pamphlet designed for guests visiting your command?
 - 1. Entertainment
 - 2. Information
 - 3. Identification
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-14. All of the following are considered appropriate ship/station guest souvenirs except which one?
 - 1. Photograph signed by the CO
 - 2. Ball cap
 - Paperweight made from scrap material
 - 4. Command plaque
 - 6-15. From the Navy's point of view, what is the main purpose for naval personnel to give a speech?
 - 1. To transmit a Navy message to a few influential people
 - 2. To transmit a Navy message to the largest number of influential people
 - 3. To promote a political viewpoint that will increase congressional support for additional Navy funds
 - 4. To earn money from speaking engagements for the recreation fund
 - 6-16. Under DoD guidelines, a PAO would disapprove a request for a speaker for which of the following events?
 - 1. A local Boy Scout jamboree
 - 2. A monthly chamber of commerce meeting
 - 3. A Republican state convention
 - 4. An American Legion convention

- 6-17. DOD policy prohibits Navy speakers from appearing at which if the following events?
 - A convention open to members of the press
 - 2. A meeting where communists may be present
 - 3. A religious assembly
 - 4. A meeting barred to anyone because of race
- 6-18. Which of the following speechrelated jobs would a senior journalist be required to do?
 - Write a speech for another person to deliver
 - 2. Arrange a speaking engagement
 - Give an informal speech when necessary
 - 4. All of the above
- 6-19. A speech to be delivered by a senior Navy official must receive a security and policy review by whom?
 - 1. CHINFO
 - 2. CNO
 - 3. ASO(PA)
 - 4. SECDEF
- 6-20. Which of the following approaches are NOT normally associated with a goodwill speech?
 - 1. Service to the community
 - 2. Historic
 - 3. Assurance
 - 4. Organization and operation
- 6-21. To reinforce the bonds between your command and the local community, you should offer which of the following services to the audience of a goodwill speech?
 - 1. Money to assist the indigent
 - Personnel to assist in city approved public works projects
 - Speakers to make future presentations
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above

- 6-22. What is usually the purpose of a speech delivered by a Navy speaker during Armed Forces Day?
 - 1. Stimulation
 - 2. Actuation
 - 3. Entertainment
 - 4. Information
 - A. Introduce
 - B. Actuate
 - C. Stimulate
 - D. Convince
 - E. Inform

Figure 1

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-23 THROUGH 6-27, SELECT THE SPEECH CLASSIFICATION IN FIGURE 1 THAT FITS THE DESCRIPTION USED AS THE QUESTION.

- 6-23. Arouses interest in the speaker:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 6-24. Uses evidence to sway the intellectual attitude of an audience:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. E
- 6-25. Broadens knowledge in a particular subject:
 - 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 6-26. Stimulates an observable action:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D

- 6-27. Arouses feelings of admiration or respect:
 - 1. B
 - 2. C
 - 3. D
 - 4. E
- 6-28. Which of the following speech delivery methods is completely unplanned?
 - 1. Extemporaneous
 - 2. Memorization
 - 3. Manuscript
 - 4. Impromptu
- 6-29. A speech incorporating the manuscript delivery method is considered appropriate in which of the following situations?
 - When the speech deals with the speaker's opinions and ideals
 - When the speech involves sensitive security or policy issues
 - When the person delivering the speech is a neophyte public speaker
 - 4. When it is determined by audience research
- 6-30. A speaker's credibility may be in question if he uses which of the following speech delivery methods?
 - 1. Memorization
 - 2. Extemporaneous
 - 3. Manuscript
 - 4. Impromptu

- 6-31. The extemporaneous speech delivery method is most accurately described by what statement?
 - It is a stilted method that should be used only when the subject deals with sensitive naval issues
 - 2. It often results in an unnatural, inflexible presentation and should be avoided at all costs
 - 3. It is based on a key-word outline, allowing the speaker to adapt the talk to the situation
 - 4. It is an off the cuff method based on the memorization of a manuscript
- 6-32. which of the following techniques is the most desirable when you begin a speech?
 - Encouraging questions from the audience
 - 2. Telling the audience you are nervous and appreciate their compassion
 - Posing one or two questions to the audience
 - 4. Using a quotation that directly relates to the subject of the speech
- 6-33. The entertainment value of a humorous anecdote in a speech is more important than its relation to the topic.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-34. Which of the following is NOT an example of a rhetorical question for a speech?
 - 1. What can we do about inflation?
 - 2. Can you see the graph in the back of the room?
 - 3. Is the military-industrial complex really complex?
 - 4. Why is there air?

- 6-35. The use of striking facts or statistics at the start of a speech is designed to get the audience to do which of the following things?
 - Prepare for a set of rhetorical questions
 - Anticipate elaboration by the speaker
 - 3. Experience a feeling of awe
 - 4. Each of the above
- 6-36. What is the limited objective step in the introductory portion of a Speech?
 - A one-sentence statement of what you will talk about
 - 2. A general statement of the purpose of the speech
 - 3. A short statement that describes the importance of your speech to the audience
 - 4. A statement designed to hold the alteration of the audience through the remainder of your speech
- 6-37. Which of the following skills is basic to motivating an audience to listen to a speech?
 - 1. Convincing them that you are a good speaker
 - Selecting a good attentiongetter
 - Persuading them that your message is beneficial to them
 - 4. Having an appealing introduction to the speech
- 6-38. Which of the following techniques can help you select a good appeal to motivate an audience?
 - 1. Analyzing your audience
 - Developing can innovative attention step
 - 3. Combining an innovative attention step with the impromptu speech delivery method
 - 4. All of the above

- A. What
- B. Why
- C. How
- D. How to

Figure 2

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 6-39 THROUGH 6-43, SELECT THE SPEECH EXPLANATION APPROACH IN FIGURE 2 THAT FITS THE DESCRIPTION USED AS THE QUESTION. RESPONSES IN FIGURE 2 MAY BE USED MORE THAN ONCE.

- 6-39. Used to state the way in which a main point will accomplish an objective:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 6-40. Used to explain the unknown by the use of analogies:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 6-41. Used to give reasons for a stated quality or characteristic of your objective:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 6-42. Used to tell your audience the essential procedure to use in a specific process:
 - 1. A
 - 2. B
 - 3. C
 - 4. D

- 6-43. Used to support facts using material that is meaningful and interesting:
 - 1. A
 - 2. в
 - 3. C
 - 4. D
- 6-44. Phrasing the main speech points as briefly as possible without sacrificing the meaning is known as what style technique?
 - 1. Parallelism
 - 2. Conciseness
 - 3. Motivation
 - 4. Comparison
- 6-45. Establishing motivation in the main points of a speech can be done by using which of the following phrasing techniques?
 - By using a series of three or more rhetorical questions
 - 2. By using similar sentence structure for each main point
 - 3. By using the words "you" and "your"
 - 4. By using the words "them" and "they"
- 6-46. Parallelism, when applied to wording the main points of a speech is defined as using the same phrase at the end of each sentence.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-47. Which of the following are considered appropriate supporting materials for the main points of a speech?
 - 1. Factutal examples from qualified sources
 - 2. A few personal experiences
 - 3. Both 1 and 2 above
 - 4. One or two jokes

- 6-48. Recapping the main points of a speech in the summary serves what primary purpose?
 - 1. To signal the next speaker that your speech is about to end
 - 2. To fill out your allotted time
 - 3. To make sure the audience remembers the points
 - 4. To include material you did not provide in the explanation part of the speech
 - 6-49. What is considered the best way for you to end a speech?
 - State that your are finished and thank the audience for listening
 - Close with a strong, positive statement
 - 3. State that you could have said much more about your subject, but you did not have the time
 - 4. Ask the audience if you missed or left out anything
 - 6-50. Which of the following is NOT an advantage of a written speech?
 - It reduces the possibility of a serious misquotation on important matters
 - 2. It assures the speaker of meeting time limitations
 - 3. It provides an opportunity to edit the material
 - 4. It allows the speaker to interject humor and anecdotes as appropriate
 - 6-51. Since the analysis of the audience, the situation and the occasion is important for a written speech, the speech writer should take which of the following actions?
 - Talk with members of the group as part of your research
 - 2. Attend a meeting of the group
 - 3. Either 1 or 2 above
 - 4. Check your files for information about the group

- 6-52. To meet the needs of a community organization, you should slant a speech by taking which of the following actions?
 - Ask the person who requested a Navy speaker the reason behind the subject choice
 - Ask the PAO what the interests of the inviting organization are
 - 3. Search out the real concerns of the organization
 - 4. Write the speech using the colloquialisms of the organization
- 6-53. A speech writer should analyze the speaker for whom he is writing a speech for which of the following reasons?
 - To produce a speech he will like
 - 2. To produce a forceful speech
 - To build a good working relationship
 - 4. To reflect the speaker's style

The commanding officer of station, Captain McBeth, has been asked to speak to the local Rotary Club at its luncheon meeting on Veterans' Day. Items 6-54 through 6-62 pertain to what you should or should not do in preparing to write the speech. Mark each statement True or False.

- 6-54. Determine the purpose that can best be served in the talk:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-55. Analyze the audience and occasion for the speech:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-56. Determine what aspect of the general subject, Veterans' Day, would best suit the captain:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False

- 6-57. Be ready to recommend to the captain a limited objective to fit the requirements determined by your analysis of the audience, occasion and location:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-58. Avoid references to Captain McBeth's personal experiences:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-59. If the captain prefers a different aspect of the subject than the one you recommend, be prepared to defend your choice.
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-60. Prepare a complete, detailed outline for the speech with types of example material:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-61. Check out visual aids, if possible, in the Rotary club meeting room:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-62. Discuss the completed outline with Captain McBeth to be sure the plan is as he visualized it and wants it:
 - 1. True
 - 2. False
- 6-63. The speech writer should use examples for every point in a speech. These examples should be based on which of the following areas?
 - 1. The personal biases of the speaker
 - 2. The personal experiences of the speech writer
 - 3. The personal experiences of the speaker
 - 4. The academic knowledge of the speech writer

- 6-64. You can overcome nervousness in public speaking if you cultivate which of the following mental attitudes?
 - Although you may be nervous, you will get over it as soon as you face the audience
 - 2. Since everyone is nervous when giving a speech, it is nothing to worry about
 - 3. Nervousness can be an asset if you understand that it helps you to be alert and prepared
 - 4. After recognizing the problem of nervousness, make up your mind to simply ignore it
- 6-65. Good eye contact is recommended during a speech for which of the following reasons?
 - 1. It produces the effect of poise
 - It makes the audience feel Wanted
 - It allows the speaker to get feedback from the audience
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-66. A speaker can gain added confidence during a speech by taking which of the following actions?
 - 1. Memorizing the speech word for word
 - 2. Imagining that all audience members are naked
 - 3. Following rigid grooming Standards
 - 4. Maintaining eye contact with individuals in the front row
- 6-67. A brief outline covered with strips of paper is known by which of the following names?
 - 1. Paper strip outline graph
 - 2. Flow chart outline graph
 - 3. Pie-graph outline chart
 - 4. Strip-tease outline chart

- 6-68. Proportional percentages may be displayed using which of the following graphs?
 - 1. Line
 - 2. Bar
 - 3. Picture
 - l. Pie
- 6-69. Which of the following types of graphs may be used to illustrate trends or changes over a period of time?
 - 1. Line
 - 2. Bar
 - 3. Picture
 - 4. Pie
- 6-70. The picture graph is prepared in a fashion similar to that of which of the following graphs?
 - 1. Pie
 - 2. Line
 - 3. Bar
 - 4. Both 2 and 3 above
- 6-71. What is the main difference between a bar graph and a line graph?
 - The line graph must be drawn in color for maximum effectiveness
 - The line graph does not have to depict authenticated facts
 - The bar graph does not have to indicate any passage of time
 - 4. The bar graph must be drawn carefully to avoid the misrepresentation of data
- 6-72. Which of the following directly shown devices can be produced using an opague projector?
 - 1. Slap-ons
 - 2. Posters
 - 3. Handouts
 - 4. All of the above

- 6-73. A speaker should use colored markers or chalk on a dry marker or chalkboard for which of the following reasons?
 - 1. Variety
 - 2. Decoration
 - 3. Emphasis
 - 4. Efficiency
- 6-74. You plan to distribute data sheets in connection with a speech. is the best time to distribute the sheets?
 - 1. Before you are introduced
 - 2. During the first one third of the presentation
 - 3. During the final one third of the presentation
 - 4. At the end of the presentation

- 6-75. The opaque projector is capable of projecting opaque objects of any length up to how many inches wide?
 - 1. 7
 - 2. 10
 - 3. 13
 - 4. 16